

## Abstract

### Establishment of Individual Prediction Model According to Risk Factors for Development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Korea: Establishment of Individual Prediction Model for Hepatocellular Carcinoma

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**Background/Aim:** We identified risk factors for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) through a nine-year follow-up study, ending last year, of 4,339 patients with chronic liver diseases. The aim of this study was to establish an individual prediction model according to risk factors for the development of HCC. **Methods:** We studied a total of 994 patients who had regular check-ups from January 1990 to December 1998. We analyzed the risk factors and established the individual prediction model to predict the risk rate for HCC using logistic regression analysis. We applied the model to patients who were enrolled over the next two years. **Results:** 90 (9.05%) out of 994 patients developed HCC during a mean of 33 months of follow-up. The risk index for individual patients was made by considering the relative risk level of statistically significant risk factors. From 1999 to 2000, 480 patients were newly enrolled and divided into three groups by their risk index and probability of HCC development. These patients were classified into a low risk group (less than 5% probability), an intermediate risk group (5% to 10% probability), and a high risk group (more than 10% probability). According to this classification, 1 of 191 patients in the low risk group (0.523%), 5 of 176 patients in the intermediate risk group (2.84%), and 21 of 113 patients in the high risk group (18.6%) were diagnosed with HCC. **Conclusion:** We confirmed the reliability of the newly established individual prediction model for the screening of HCC. This model may help screening programs to be done effectively by focusing on high risk groups for HCC. (**Korean J Hepatol 2001;7:449-458**)

**Key Words:** Neoplasm/Liver/Hepatocellular carcinoma, Risk factors, Screening, Individual Prediction Model

◇ 2001 7 30 ; 2001 10 19 ; 2001 11 1  
◇ Abbreviations: ALT, alanine transferase; CH, chronic hepatitis; CHB, chronic hepatitis B; CHC, chronic hepatitis C; FP, alpha-fetoprotein; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; High Echo, High echogenicity of liver parenchyma in ultrasonography; LC, Liver cirrhosis.

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<sup>1,2</sup>

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B C 6

-fetoprotein ( FP) B (HBsAg) C

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4,339 data

가 base system ( 1), SAS

Figure 1. Our self-exploited data base system.

program SPSS for Windows (version 8.0, SPSS Inc.) , Cox proportional hazard regression model, .  $p$  0.05

5 80 g 1. 1990 1 1998 12 994 90 (9.05%) 683 , 311 48 , 54 2.2:1 . 33 (echo) (mild), 1.01% . (moderate), (severe) 가 , B C (coarse) , , 40 , FP 20 IU/mL , ALT , ( 1). correlation, linear regression,

**Table 1.** Significant Risk Factors for Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Factors	Univariate	Multivariate	
	<i>p</i> - value	OR (95%CI)	<i>p</i> - value
Status of disease			
Liver cirrhosis (n=335)	0.000**	5.6 (2.51- 14.03)	0.000**
Chronic hepatitis (n=540)	0.001**	2.1 (1.24- 6.80)	0.049*
Carrier (n=119)		1.0	
Type of hepatitis			
HCV (n=121)	0.000**	3.5 (1.33- 6.20)	0.016*
HBV (n=781)	0.001**	2.2 (1.00- 3.55)	0.089
NonBNonC (n=92)		1.0	
Age (years)			
> 40 (n=798)	0.000**	3.7 (1.70- 4.76)	0.014*
≤ 40 (n=742)		1.0	
Liver parenchymal echogenic pattern			
Severe (n=247)	0.001**	1.8 (0.95- 2.65)	0.073
Normal/Mild (n=747)		1.0	
Initial ALT level at enrollment			
> 40 IU/L (n=552)	0.003**	1.3 (0.99- 2.37)	0.261
≤ 40 IU/L (n=442)		1.0	
Initial serum AFP level at enrollment			
> 20 ng/mL (n=191)	0.001**	2.3 (0.92- 2.42)	0.001**
≤ 20 ng/mL (n=803)		1.0	
Drinking			
Heavy (n=149)	0.005**	1.8 (0.83- 2.40)	0.073
Non/ Social (n=543)		1.0	
Unknown history (n=302)		1.2 (0.57- 2.14)	
Sex			
Male (n=683)	0.012*	1.4 (0.71- 1.68)	0.686
Female (n=311)		1.0	

\*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.01$ ; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

( $p = 0.000$ ), ( $p = 0.049$ ), C ( $p = 0.016$ ), (1).  
 40 ( $p = 0.014$ ), FP 20 IU/mL  
 ( $p = 0.001$ ) 2.

가 5.6 가 C

**Table 2.** All Possible Probability and Risk (Total 576 conditions)

Man	Age	CHB	CHC	CH	LC	High Echo	FP	Heavy alcohol	Unknown alcohol	ALT	Probability(%)	Risk
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	1.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.24	1.26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.25	1.32
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.26	1.37
↓												
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	61.10	321.58
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	62.56	329.26
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	62.96	331.37
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	69.28	364.63

CHB, chronic hepatitis B; CHC, chronic hepatitis C; CH, chronic hepatitis; LC, Liver cirrhosis; High Echo, High echogenicity of liver parenchyma in ultrasonography.

**Table 3.** Application of Individual Prediction Model in Newly Developed HCC Patients

	Probability (%)		Risk	
Range	2.06	41.97	10.84	210.05
Mean	13.98±8.22		73.59±43.28	

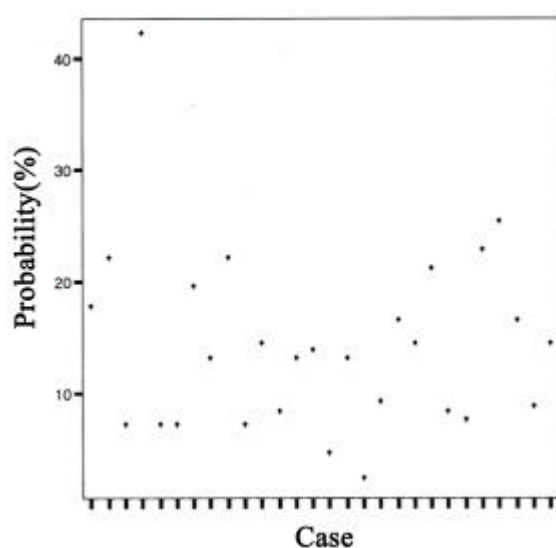
가 , (interaction) (Risk Index) (probability for development for hepatocellular carcinoma)

가 994 , 480 ,

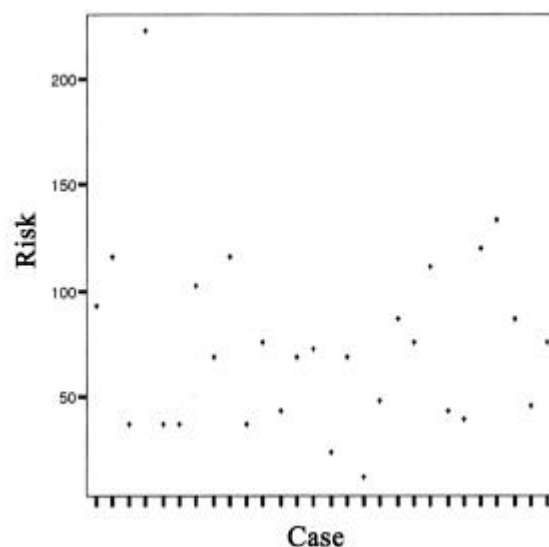
Risk Index (RI) for HCC =  $e^A$   $< , A = -6.2543 + (1.7219 \times ) + (0.7339 \times ) + (1.2631 \times C ) + (0.7754 \times B$  ( 3).

$) + (1.3145 \times (40 )) + (0.3 \times ) + (0.8257 \times FP(20 IU/mL )) + (0.2830 \times ALT(40 IU/L )) + (0.5840 \times ) + (0.2221 \times ) > \text{Probability for HCC} = \text{Risk Index} / (1 + \text{Risk Index})$

1, 0 0 가 가 가 가 가 576 가 가 , 0.19% 1 , 가 69.28%, 364 가 364 가 ( 2). 1999 1 2000 12 가 480 27 (5.62%) , , 13.98% 가 , 가 73.59



**Figure 2.** Predicted probability in newly developed HCC patients by individual prediction model.



**Figure 3.** Predicted risk in newly developed HCC patients by individual prediction model.

**Table 4.** Classification of Risk Groups According to Probability of HCC development

	Low risk group	Intermediate risk group	High risk group
Probability	$P \leq 5\%$	$5\% < P \leq 10\%$	$P \geq 10\%$
Total patients	191	176	113
HCC patients(%)	1 (0.523%)	5 (2.84%)	21 (18.6%)

27 (0.523%), 5 (2.84%), 21 (18.6%)

가 , 가 40

가

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2.

1999 2000 가 480

가

( 10% ),

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5% ) ( 4),

191 , 176 , 113

1

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가 .

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FP 가

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B C

17,18 . C 가 19,20 가 ,

21,22 . 40 4,9

5 , , B C 가

40 ,

FP가 20 ng/mL

가 30 0.8%-

40 B C 5.8%

50 , HBsAg

0.23-1%

24 9

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가 .

가 가 994

가

23 가 ,

. 20%가  
, B 가 .  
38 가 , 가  
2.2 ,  
0.42% ,  
FP 42 ng/mL B .  
53  
가 132  
25% 가  
. 3 ( , , )  
1999 2000 27 2  
480 8% 18.6%, 2.84%, 0.523%  
가 ,  
가 40  
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Sarasin 26 Child A .  
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, , AFP 20 IU/mL ,

ALT ,

. 3)

994

. Odds

ratio =  $\exp (-6.2543 + 0.7339 \times$  + 1.7219

$\times$  + 0.7754  $\times$  B + 1.2631  $\times$  C

+ 0.2830  $\times$  ALT (40 IU/L ) + 0.8257  $\times$  AFP (20

IU/L ) + 1.3145  $\times$  (40 ) + 0.3  $\times$

+ 0.5840  $\times$  + 0.2221  $\times$

4) 가

576

odds ratio

0.0019, 3.069 ,

가 0.19%,

가 69.28% ,

가 가

364 가 . 5)

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